

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914

I am for Peace, for Retrenchment,
and for Reform—thirty years ago
the great watchwords of the great
Liberal party.

—John Bright, 1859.

Such a Deal Was Impossible

It is idle now to discuss or even to deny the announcement by the Tucson Citizen of last Saturday that a combination of progressives and republicans on the state ticket was pending and likely to be effected. That absurd report has already been set at rest by the statements of Chairman Alexander and the leading progressive candidates, printed by The Republican yesterday morning. But we feel that it is due the readers of this paper and the voters of Arizona generally to know why such a transaction was impossible from the beginning.

A majority of good citizens desire the defeat of the present administration, and progressives, being good citizens, desire it, not because it happens to be a democratic administration, but because it is an extravagant and inefficient administration; not because the candidates whom the progressives have named are progressives, but because they are honest and competent.

The progressive party is not hide-bound. It would not have been averse to a non-partisan arrangement with republicans or with republicans and democrats by which honest and competent men, whether progressives, democrats or republicans, might be elected to the state offices. But, obviously, no such arrangement with either party as a party could have been made. The management of the democratic party was committed to the democratic ticket and the present management of the republican party is one with which progressives, who stand for a reform of political methods, could not negotiate.

As matters stand, the progressives will support the candidates their party has already named or may name, and they will then support such candidates of the other parties as they believe to be the best men for the offices for which they have been nominated. We believe they will pursue an independent, non-partisan course. The Republican, speaking for itself, will lend its support to Hon. Carl Hayden, a democrat, because he has been an able and honest representative in congress. It will vigorously support F. A. Jones, also a democrat, because it believes him to be better fitted by training and experience for membership of the commission than any other man in Arizona, progressive, democrat or republican.

We believe and we think all true progressives believe, that the welfare of the state, which is the people, should be placed before the welfare of any party, which, though composed of a part of the people, is usually controlled by bosses whose welfare is not coincident with the welfare of the state. The Republican and all progressives are committed by their national and their local party platforms against machine bosses, whence spring all the evils of government.

It is thus manifest that any arrangement such as the Citizen is reported to have described as having taken place, was impossible and that any overtures to progressives by republican bosses must have been rejected.

The Republican feels sure that there are more voters in Arizona of all parties, free from the control of political machines, than there are voters bound by political machines, and that such voters, moved by the growing spirit of the times, will elect to office men who are not smirched by the dirty grease of the machine, and such men are now presented to the voters in the persons of the progressive candidates.

A Mirror of Change

"Dawes' Federalist," the first number of which has been issued from Washington, D. C., is an interesting and helpful publication described as "A Business Man's Guide to Federal Legislation, Decisions and Activities." The editor, Grosvenor Dawes, has been connected for many years with eastern newspapers and magazines and has been a student of economic subjects. There is associated with him Robert H. McNeil, who will regularly present in popular language digests of important decisions or significant legal conditions, calling for additional legislation.

The Federalist is the chronicler of the progress of centralized government, observing that all argument concerning it belongs to the past. "Federalism," it says, "no longer divides political parties." The extension of activities begun by the republican party in 1897 was carried on until that party went out of power. Though the democratic party, while in the minority, had presented a determined opposition to federalism, it has been carried still further along by the impetus the movement had gained in fifteen years, until now we witness the government extending its powers over a wide range, such as war risks, transmission of funds to private individuals, ownership of ships, censorship of private messages, crop moving plans, price maintenance

of cotton and price lowering of food stuffs. The extensions enumerated have all come about within six months without a protest.

The Federalist notes that the greatest extension of federalism has taken place since 1900. Though it is not mentioned by the Federalist, the first great impulse of the movement was coincident with the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency. That movement in which now the two old parties are in accord, however bitterly they were once divided, is destined to go much farther, for, as the Federalist observes, "The youngest party, organized in 1912, would extend federal powers over various social reforms, hitherto regarded as personal or local, and would make these reforms part of an enlarged national policy."

The Federalist is not partisan, and it disavows standing for centralization as against states' rights. It is merely a mirror of changing conditions. It will not indulge in criticism of any congressman, "for," it says, "no matter how feeble the messenger a district may send to Washington, back of that emissary lies the whole dignity of a district or a state with rights and powers in national legislation that are the equal of each other district or state."

The Federalist will accept no advertising of any character, a precaution, we suppose, against any suspicion that the mirror might be rendered unfaithful.

The Evacuation of Vera Cruz

"Why not evacuate Vera Cruz, Mr. Wilson?" is the title of a "Mexican Letter" issued by the constitutionalist junta at New York and sent broadcast throughout this country. The answer should be that Mr. Wilson or nobody else can be sure that the time has come for evacuation. But the question was answered by the president yesterday in an order for the removal of the American troops from Vera Cruz.

It was occupied at a considerable loss of blood and treasure, and though we evacuate it now, things may fall out in Mexico within a short time so that it would be advisable for the United States to occupy it again. It would have been cheaper to hold it until we could be sure that its occupation is no longer necessary.

It seemed reasonably certain that the United States would hold Vera Cruz until a stable government in Mexico was assured or a government with a reasonable prospect of being stable, and no such prospect can be afforded until after the Mexican elections.

The "Mexican Letter" assumes that this government intends to recognize Carranza and asks: "How can Mr. Wilson recognize Carranza while he is still holding a Mexican city by force of arms?" There is no hurry about recognizing Carranza. We do not recognize men, but governments. The Mexican government is yet only provisional. It will be soon enough to recognize it when a government has been established by the votes of the people who are, or should be the government. The act of recognition and the evacuation of Vera Cruz should properly have been synchronous.

In almost every paragraph the "Mexican Letter" admits the friendliness of the United States for the constitutionalists. Undoubtedly we are, and have been, friendly. Our friendliness was shown throughout the war in a perhaps too marked degree. But for our friendliness the constitutionalists would hardly have triumphed. The seizure of Vera Cruz was a conspicuous mark of friendliness, though Carranza, be it remembered, was too short sighted to recognize it as such. It was the culmination of a series of acts of friendliness that broke the back of Huerta's resistance.

The Mexican government, or, rather, Carranza's government, is yet on probation. It may not be able to stand alone; at least, its strength has not been proved. There may be lurking revolutions which would be less likely to break with the Americans at Vera Cruz. The Mexican elections, if they are properly conducted, will disclose the sentiment of the Mexican people, in whom the United States is interested, rather than in Senor Carranza and his faction. Our occupation of Vera Cruz would have made Carranza's job easier. He would only have had the rest of the country to keep in a state of pacification. We would have seen that Vera Cruz remained pacified.

The president's statement that there had been an "entire removal of the circumstances which it was thought would justify its occupation," might have been made with just as much force at any time after the departure of Huerta. It is not agreed that there were ever any circumstances justifying the occupation of Vera Cruz. There could have been none if the purpose was not to facilitate the establishment of peace in Mexico and to hold some guaranty for the maintenance of peace.

Although Captain J. L. B. Alexander was casually alluded to in the editorial columns of The Republican yesterday as progressive candidate for district attorney, nobody was thereby deceived. In the first place, it is known throughout the length and breadth of the state that Captain Alexander is candidate for attorney general, and in the second place all well informed persons know there is no such office as district attorney in Arizona.

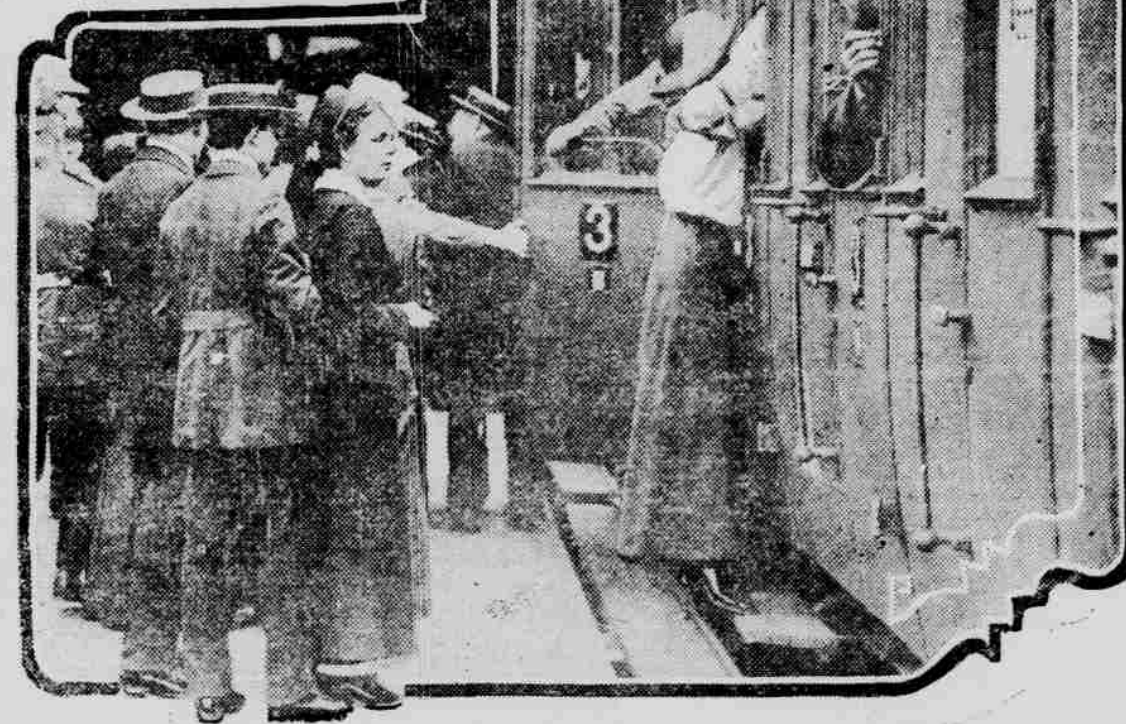
THE BOOK REVIEWER

He views the pile of printed junk, in covers made of cloth or leather, that he must read to earn the plunk that keeps his frame and soul together; and as he views, his spirit sinks, his mind grows bluer yet and bluer. "The idiots who waste ink!" exclaims the harsick book reviewer. The same old junk, in gorgeous lids, the same hack authors and their brothers! The writers new, who make their bids for fame by imitating others; the melodrama raw and red, the maiden and her vile pursuer. "Won't some one cure my aching head?" exclaims the wearied book reviewer. The book of verse that breaks the heart, with halting line and doleful pitches; the novel, resolutely smart, that treats of idle rich and riches; the Kauffman type of ripe romance, that takes us through the slum and sewer, and makes white slaves of pained aunts—"God save us!" cries the book reviewer. And there is always Oppenheim, whose diplomats and dukes are dismal, and Austin Freeman, who in crime is sounding depths that are abysmal; the tired reviewer scans and scans in vain the heap for something better, stronger, newer, then goes to sleep—his job has killed the book reviewer.

LAST MINUTE GOOD-BYES OF THE GERMAN RESERVISTS

Here is a scene at a German railway station showing German reservists saying their last good-byes to sweethearts, wives and friends. The atmosphere is tense and depressing, though the soldiers try to instill those whom they are leaving with some of the cheerfulness with which they themselves are imbued. Note the girl on the steps of the coach kissing her soldier-lover good-bye.

(c) Underwood & Underwood.



AUSTRIAN COUNT HERE WORKS AS A PAINTER

M. M. Raitcherich Accepts Bad Fortune With Smile and Goes to Work

An interesting character in Phoenix at this time is Count M. M. Raitcherich, an Austrian nobleman and globe trotter who was forced to go to work in Phoenix as a painter, because of the outbreak of the war and the impossibility of his getting home to fight for his country. A few years ago he set out on a trip eastward from his home around the world gathering the signatures of all the important and influential men he met on the trip. He expected to be able to get back to his home about Christmas 1914. He was coming east when the war broke out and got as far as El Paso.

In his book of signatures he has the names and seals of some of the most famous men who were responsible for the Balkan troubles of a few years ago, and who are now taking almost as prominent a part in the operations against Austria from the east. His Serbian signatures are especially complete. Proceeding further eastward he got signatures from the governors of provinces, viceroys and whatnot until he landed in San Francisco. Already he has nearly every known language represented in his book.

On the twelve of this issue a picture of the count is presented wearing the ancestral robes of his rank. That he is a big good looking fellow goes without saying. He will likely remain in Phoenix until the close of hostilities or until he obtains enough money to get him to New York. Then he can take ship for some neutral country and finally get back home. His parents are very rich and he has not needed for money during the trip, taking it merely for pleasure. He can't get money from home now hence his working.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. FRED DIBBLE IN MICHIGAN

Fred Dibble, one of the well known active realty operators of this city received intelligence yesterday of the sudden death of his wife at the home of her father at Paw Paw, Michigan. Mr. Dibble took the next train for the north to be in attendance at the last sad rites over the body of his departed helpmeet.

Mr. and Mrs. Dibble have made Phoenix their home for the past two years and during that time they have both made many friends who deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband.

Mrs. Dibble had been at her old home for the summer spending her vacation with her parents, and was expected to return to Phoenix in the near future to be with her husband during the busy season.

ENJOYABLE THEATRE PARTY

The Misses Muriel Clarke and Henri Ponder gave a delightful little movie party last night to a number of their friends. All went first to the Lion Theatre and then to Donofrio's where refreshments were served. There were present in addition to the charming hostesses Misses Selma Gayler, Irene Seidel, Helen Jackson, Birdie Fowler, Myrtle Wofford, Grace Clare, and Grace Walsh.

ANOTHER ELK HERD FOR STATE

Application Made to Secretary of Interior by State Game Warden for 45 Head of Elk for Graham Mountain Game Preserve.

The Graham Mountain state game preserve is shortly to be put to the use for which it was created by the last legislature, that of being the great run for herds of elk within the state. After many months of planning Game Warden Willard has made application to the Secretary of the Interior for permission to transport 45 head from Jackson's Hole, Yellowstone Park to the Graham Mountain preserve at once. It is expected that the elk when shipped to that splendid park will be even in better shape than any the members of the herd released in Sitgreaves National Forest some eighteen months or so ago.

In this connection the letter recently sent to the secretary of the interior by the state game warden relative to the numbers and condition of the first Arizona herd will be of interest and is with him is.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. DEAR SIR:—Bearing on the condition of the Elk herd that was taken from the Yellowstone herd and liberated in the Sitgreaves National Forest Reserve, in Arizona in February, 1913, I beg to submit the following report: Of the original 36 head started with from Gardiner, Wyoming, two died in transit, and at least eight more died in the near vicinity of the corral where they were liberated. This latter loss probably would not have occurred but for the fact that about three feet of snow fell and prevented the delivery of the proper quantity of hay. As it was, only about three days' supply was delivered before the snow fell, and when this was exhausted it was necessary to liberate the Elk and at that time the snow was still more than two feet in depth.

Had the Elk been familiar with the range the result would have, no doubt, been very different, for the range conditions were good within easy reach of them. But as it was, being liberated in deep snow, and on a range that was thoroughly "sheeped" out, and not knowing where to look for something to eat, they simply hung about the corral till they starved to death.

According to reports reaching this office the herd must have scattered badly during the summer and fall of 1913, but nevertheless 53 head of them got back and wintered about 15 miles further back in the mountains from where they were liberated. An old trapper, who has had considerable experience with Elk in the northern states, and who saw these 53 head during the months of March and April, 1914, was very emphatic in the declaration that they were by long odds the finest herd of Elk he ever looked upon.

Reports indicate that at least four calves were born to the herd for the year 1913; not a bad showing since there were only six or eight head old enough to calve.

No depredations against the herd are reported or suspected except on having been killed by mountain lions, and one by Indians from the White Mountain reservation. I think the agent among these Indians should use his influence to impress upon them the idea that the Elk finding their

PRIMARY EXPENSE ACCOUNTS FILED

Candidates Telling About Money Now. Cost Smith \$800.25

The candidates on the state ticket are now busily engaged in footing up their expenses for the primary and swearing to them and filing them with the secretary of state all according to the statutes which are writ upon the books of the state of Arizona, requiring the same. Some of the unsuccessful candidates spent lots of money while some of the successful ones spent very little. For instance Don C. Babbitt, unsuccessful aspirant for the nomination for corporation commissioner spent \$267.20 to get defeated while F. A. Jones spent \$399 to lead the ticket.

Naturally the interest centers centers around Mark Smith and what it cost him for re-nomination. In his sworn statement he states that his expenses were \$500.25. Reese M. Ling's statement has not yet been filed.

G. E. Hansen, candidate for mine inspector, spent \$527.51. P. J. Miller for tax commissioner, spent \$30. Sidney P. Osborn spent \$20. Judge Hawkins, for supreme judge, spent \$194.05. Wiley Jones spent \$198.30 for the attorney general's nomination. Many of the candidates on the progressive ticket spent nothing while some of those on the republican ticket spent no money. Others will file rapidly now as the time limit is fast expiring.

way into the reservation are not to be regarded as wild game, but as domestic animals, and received the same consideration. He should exercise greater care in granting permits to leave the reservation, for unquestionably the Indians have been regularly abusing their privileges by periodic hunting expeditions into the very region occupied most of the time by the Elk. It is my aim to put a stop to the practice if I have to arrest the whole tribe. We have no report as yet of any of this year's calves but we expect a full crop.

Respectfully yours,
C. M. WILLARD,
State Game Warden.

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CANYON DIABLO BRIDGE

The contract for the construction of the concrete bridge over Canyon Diablo in Coconino county, one of the bridges that will be an important link in the state highway system in the north was let by the board of control recently to Thomas A. Maddock the northern Arizona engineer and construction expert. Mr. Maddock made the figure \$9,000 which was accepted by the board. He will begin work as soon as the materials can be placed upon the scene.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A Want Ad will see more customers than you can.



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